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THE old Hoosier State covered herself with glory yesterday. It was a pretty long march for the old

boys yesterday, but they did not strag-WHEREVER the tattered battle-flags

appeared in yesterday's parade they were greeted with round after round of cheers. THE boys have not forgotten how to

march or wheel in column. Many of them are a little stiff and out of practice, but they all show plainly enough that they know what they are about.

If the spirit of Morton was cognizant of yesterday's events it must have found supreme pleasure in the demonstrations of loyalty and love made by the old soldiers before his statue.

THOUSANDS of veterans did not march in the parade yesterday, but they were interested spectators. Old age, fatigue, sickness or weakness kept a great many out of the line, but their hearts were in

THE three real candidates for commander-in-coief are Adams of Massachusetts, Hurst of Ohio, and Lincoln of Washington-three good men. The contest is animated, but without bitter-

INDIANAPOLIS people who desire to attend the camp fires and reunions this evening should go to those held at th churches, leaving the principal halls for the use of the visitors. There are enough of the latter to fill these, and they will be out in force.

the magnificent electric display about the monument is that the effect would be improved if the search-lights were placed on the roofs of the neighboring buildings and the crowning figure, "Indiana," kept constantly illuminated. A light in the torch held in "Indiana's" hand would also be an improving touch

YESTERDAY was truly Indiana day in the encampment. The city and the State covered themselves with glory, the former by the warmth and heartipess of its welcome to the veterans, and the latter by the magnificent turnout of G. A. R. posts from all parts of the State. There were as many Indiana veterans in the parade as from all the

'Ir was a happy thought to have the Indiana veterans, after leaving the main line of march, pass around the soldiers' monument. It resulted in one of the most interesting demonstrations of the day, showing to advantage the numerical strength of the Indiana contingent and giving them a chance to do honor to the monument and the statue of Morton. This they did by taking off their hats and cheering long and loud. The scene in Monument Place as they marched around and after they broke ranks was one never to be forgotten.

INDIANA furnished a good many tall men for the army. Out of 118,254 men, whose descriptions were taken at the time of enlisting, 11,392 were six feet in height, or more. There were 2,614 mix feet and one inch; 1,857 six feet two Sches; 406 six feet three inches; and over six feet three inches. Dr. B. A. Gould, of Massachusetts, actuary of the United States Sanitary Commission at that time, stated that "it is evident from our statistics that the Indiana men are the tallest of all natives of the United States, and these latter the tallest of all civilized countries."

YESTERDAY'S parade was doubtless much larger than any that will ever be held hereafter. Indeed, it is not likely that any future National Encampment of the G. A. R. will be as largely attended as is the present one. The veterans are getting old, and every year now their numbers will grow less. As time passes the death rate will increase. There will be several thousand fewer members of the G. A. R. a year hence than there are to-day. It is not likely that any future encampment will be more favorably located for a large attendance than the present one is, and, in the nature of things, the attendance will diminish from year to year. So will the number of veterans able or disposed to march. Next year's parade will be much smaller than that of yesterday, and so with each succeeding one.

THE war records of Indiana contain a present appearance of the tary duty and desiring to help the Un- campment who enlisted in 1861 at the we put it on the staff again and buried for a speech, sometimes some hen fruit and veg- long cause, furnished substitutes at their age of fifteen, and is therefore only him."

"But how long." she went on "will it take for you to make the price at a salary state of 86 a week, gross?"

"But how long." she went on "will it take for you to make the price at a salary state of 86 a week, gross?"

names of four women, viz.: Mrs. Laura Blowing, Mrs. Lydia George, Mrs. John A. Henricks and Mrs. Mary Marble. Each one of these women furnished a substitute under the call of July 18, 1864, and fought by proxy from that time till the end of the war. We do not know if there is a similar record in any other State, and we take pleasure in publishing the names of the patriotic women loyalty to the government in order that their relatives or descendants, if they have any, may be able to point to it with pride.

THE G. A. R. AND THE PENSION QUESTION. The Grand Army of the Republic is a non-political organization. Its objects relate to comradeship, to looking after the rights and interests of veterans and preserving intact the sacred memories of the war. Party politics are strictly tabooed. Members of the G. A. R. as such are neither Republicans nor Democrats, they are simply comrades. This is the central idea of the organization, the

principle that gives it distinctive char-

acter and enduring vitality. The pension question is not, properly speaking, a political one. It is true both political parties have referred to it in their platforms, professing equal interest in the old soldiers, but it is not a party question. On the contrary, it is distinctly a nonpartisan question, involving the rights and interests of all old soldiers who are entitled to the benefit of pension laws now in existence, or which may be passed hereafter. There is no politics in comradeship, nor is there any in the pension question. It is as legitimate a question for the G. A. R. to discuss and act upon as any other relating to the rights and interests of veterans or their widows and orphans.

to insist that applicants for pensions shall have the full benefit of all laws passed by Congress in their favor. It might, without impropriety and without trenching on politics, go further and suggest or enactment particular laws, but the least it can do or ought to do is to insist that laws passed for the benefit of veterans shall be construed in their favor and not against them. General Harrison put this idea happily and forcibly in his speech at Tomlinson Hall, when he said, "When Congress, in its generous recognition of the rights of the soldier, has passed a law for his

The least that the G. A. R. can do is

benefit, we may, and we will demand that it shall be beneficially construed." In asserting this demand, the G. A. R. has a perfect right to criticise or censure any public official or any administration that has departed from the principle thus declared and shown a disposition to construe against the soldier a law enacted in his favor. This is not partisan politics, it is comrade-

THE AGES OF THE VETERANS.

the arms-bearing age from eighteen to | 1,317,000. forty-five years, and all persons between these ages are considered as enrolled in the militia and subject to military duty. The same rule holds in Indiana. During the war a considera-The single criticism heard concerning | ble number of persons under eighteen years of age, and a much larger number over forty-five years volunteered, but no person outside of these limits was

subject to draft. Everyone must have noticed the difference in the appearance and physical condition of the veterans, indicating a corresponding disparity of ages. Some are broken-down and decrepit, while others look to be in vigorous health and others still in the prime of life. There was a wide difference in the ages of men who volunteered, and the same difference prevails in their ranks now. The soldier who was twenty-two years old when the war closed, and some were even younger, is now fifty years old, while he who was fifty years old when | thustasm by conventions and institutes in the mustered out is now seventy-eight. One is scarcely past the prime of life, while the other is ready for the grave.

We are not aware that complete statistics exist as to the ages of Union soldiers at the time of enlistment, but partial statistics in regard to Indiana soldiers throw some light on the subject. A record kept of the ages, at the time of enlistment, of 118,254 soldiers from this State, shows the following:

Under 17 years.. 270 At 26 years..... 4,283 At 17 years..... 634 At 27 years..... 3,738 At 18 years.....21,935 At 28 years..... 3,929 At 19 years..... 10,519 At 29 years..... 2,769 At 20 years ..... 9,435 At 30 years ..... 3,001 At 21 years ..... 9,705 31 to 34 years .... 8,361 At 22 years ..... 7,835 35 years and At 23 years..... 6,789 over.......14,127 

It is fair to assume that the average age of enlistment shown by these figures held good in the entire body of soldiers from this State, and that it was not materially different in other States. They reveal the interesting fact that a very large proportion, nearly 50 per cent. of the soldiers, enlisted at the age of twenty-one years or under. The war took the flower of the youth of the land. It is also interesting to observe that out of the foregoing list nine hundred enlistments were made at the age of seventeen or under. These boys were under military age, but probably therecruiting officer shut his eyes when they enlisted, or, more likely, the youngsters lied as to their age. If they did, it was a pardonable sin. No doubt "the accusing spirit which flew up to heaven's chancery with the falsehood, blushed as he gave it in; and the recording angel as

he wrote it down dropped a tear upon the words and blotted them out forever." Of the total number of men above thirty-five years, it is fair to assume that a considerable number were above torty-five. As a matter of fact, not a few men enlisted who had passed the age of fifty, and some who were in the sixties. If any of these are alive now they must be very old men. The great difference in the ages of enlistment, all the way from seventeen to forty or forty-five years, readily counts for the difference in list of about twenty persons who, not | erans. The writer of this encountered being required by law to perform mili- one comrade during the present en-

own expense. In this list appear the forty-seven years old now, and he is a past post commander in the G. A. R. On the other hand, one meets many veterans who are well advanced in the seventies, and a still larger number who are in the sixties. No doubt the lives of many soldiers who were not wounded and who did not contract any disease. were shortened by the exposure and hardships of the war, and most of those who came out of the war less than thirwho took this method of showing their | ty years old will not live out their allotted time. Nevertheless, if there were a call to arms to-morrow many of these veterans would enlist in spite of the fact that they are beyond the limit of arms-bearing age. The great bulk of the recruits, however, in such an event,

GOVERNOR MATTHEWS AND ROBY.

the civil war closed.

Governor Matthews was somewhat slow in moving in the Roby matter, but at last he moved effectively. In the parlance of the prize ring, it might be said that he knocked out two fighters, together with Mr. O'Malley and the Columbia Athletic Club, in one round.

The e may be some who will criticise the action of the Governor in ordering the militia to Roby, on constitutional or other grounds. The Journal does not participate in this sentiment. It believes that the Governor has ample authority under the Constitution to order out the militia whenever, in his judgment, it is necessary to enforce the law or preserve the peace and dignity of the State. As chief executive of the State it is his duty to see that the laws are enforced and to take all necessary steps to that end, and he is not obliged to await the call of local authorities before acting. The Roby business had become a State scandal, and it was high time that vigorous and effective measures were adopted to put an end to it. Owing to legal complications and the apathy of the Lake county authorities there seemed no other course open for the Governor but the one he finally adopted, and we believe the people will heartily approve his action. The Journal has never doubted the sincerity of his desire to suppress the nuisance nor failed to recognize the embarrassments which lay in the way of his doing so.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN issued seven calls for troops during the civil war. The first call was April 15, 1861, for 75,000 men for three months; the second, May 3, 1861, for 42,000 men for three years; the third, Aug. 4, 1862, was for 300,000 men for nine months; the fourth, June 15, 1863, was for 100,000 men for six months; the fifth, Oct. 17, 1863, was for 300,000 men for three years; the sixth, July 18, 1864, was for 500,000 men for one, two, or three years as volunteers might elect. This call was accompanied by an order for a draft to fill the quota of every city, town and township. The seventh and last call, Dec. 19, 1864, was for 300,000 men for one, two or three years, and this call was also accompanied by an order for a draft to The law of the United States makes fill quotas. The calls aggregated

TO AID SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Recommendations of the Executive Committee of the S. S. Convention.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Sept. 5.-This was the last day of the series of religious gatherings, which has drawn to St. Louis hundreds of representative Sunday-school workers from all parts of the world. After a large number of addresses had been delivered the executive committee of the first world's convention reported. After reviewing briefly and in general terms the results accomplished since 1889 in Sunday-school work in all the world, the report recommends the appointment of a Sunday-school worker for Japan; also workers for the countries of southeast Europe, which cannot be reached by English workers, purely because of the antagonisms of nationality.

Further the report went on: In order to forestall adverse criticism, and to reach a well defined basis of future action, we recommend the following statement as an embodiment of the aim and object of the world's Sunday school convention, viz: To arouse en-Sunday school work of all lands, and promote acquaintance and fellowship among the workers engaged in the field; to present in those conventions the best methods of work in every department of the Sunday school activity, by means of such speakers as shall have proven themselves specialists in their several departco-operate with national Sunday school associations line of more effective orother or, where no such assoclations exist, to endeavor to help in their formation. We recommend that an executive commit tee be appointed on Sunday-school work throughout the world; that this committee con sist of a chairman and vice chairman, and four from the United States, one from Canada and five from the United Kingdom, and one or more found necessary in the judgment of the members of the committee previously named: that this committee appoint well-known and experiences workers to assist in this work, and pay them for such service, providing the means necessary therefor be provid that this committee continue in office until the world's convention of Sunda school workers throughout the world is held and that this committee has power to fill vacancles among their number and to add to the number of representatives from every nation as soon as proper persons, fairly representing the

The report further indorsed the international uniform lesson system; approved the home class department; denounced the liquor traffic, and recommended the holding the next convention in the year 1898, the day to be fixed by the new executive committee.

Fing with a History.

R. B. Chappell, of Englewood, Chicago, United States inspector of customs and aid-de-camp on the staff of Commander-inchief Weissert, tells an interesting story of a battle-scarred flag, which was yesterday to be seen, enclosed in a mahogany case, in the office of Senior Aid-de-camp Brown, at the Denison, and which, had Governor McKinley been present to participate in the parade of today, would have been seen in the carriage of that eminent champion of protection. In 1861, when the confederates fired on Fort Sumter, Captain Stafford was in command of the Lancaster (O.) Grays. His company voted immediately to go to war, and on April 16 they left Lancaster, went to Columbus, and he was mustered in that night by Governor Denison as tirat from Bofore they left afternoon, Miss Ewing, who wards became Mrs. Steele, and who was a sister to General Sherman's wife, presented to the company this flag. When the First Obio Regiment was formed, the Lancaster Grays became Company A, and this was their battle flag, and was used until another was presented. This is the original flag about which the song "Then Wrap the Flag Around Me" was written. At Chicksmauga Lieutenant Jackson, carrying this flag, was mortally wounded, and he asked, in his last moments, that the flag might be wrapped around him that he might die within the folds of the banner he loved. His petition was granted, "and thus," said Inspector Chappell, "when we had wrapped the stars and stripes about him be breathed

Summary of Important News Compiled from Files of the Journal.

A Reflex of Some of the Principal Events Occurring on This Day in the Years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864.

September 6, 1861.

Washington-Heavy and continued firing was reported between 11 and 12 o'clock today. Over a hundred reports were counted. Previous to the firing a balloon was visible for an hour over Fort Corcoran, and on its being lowered a bright calcium light was would be from young men born since exhibited from a high point, the colors red, white and blue being distinctly visible at a distance of little less than seven miles. Immediately upon the light being extinguished the firing commenced.

Cairo-At 11 o'clock this morning General Grant, with one company of light artillery and two gunboats, took possession of Paducah, Ky. He found secession flags flying in different parts of the city, in expectation of the Southern army, which was reported 3,800 strong sixteen miles distant. Loyal citizens tore down the secession flags on the arrival of our troops.

General Grant took possession of the telegraph office, railroad depot and marine hospital. He found large quantities of rations for the Southern army. The follow-

ing proclamation has been issued: "I have come among you not as an enemy but your friend and fellow citizen-not to njure and annoy you, but to respect and enforce the rights of all loyal citizens. An enemy in rebellion against our common country has planted his guns on the soil of Kentucky and fired upon our flag, and he is moving upon your city. I am here to defend you against this enemy, to maintain Buthority and sovereignty your government. nothing to do with opinions. I shall only deal with rebellion. You can pursue your vocations without fear. The strong arm of the government is here to protect its friends and punish only enemies. Whenover it is manifest that you are able to defend yourselves and maintain the authority of your government and protect the rights of loyal citizens, I shall withdraw the

forces under my command. U. S. GRANT, Brig. Gen. Com." Washington-All Secession emblems in

Baltimore bave been suppressed. A special dispatch to the Post says: "Ad vices received here from Virginia leave no doubt that the rebel leaders, both civil and military, have agreed to attempt an advance upon Washington and Baltimore within a few days. The government is fully prepared for any emergency."

Lexington-A large Secession force surrounded this town on both sides of the river last week, and arrested a number of Union men.

A flag of truce was sent in by the rebels, which resulted in a conference. The rebels demanded the unconditional surrender of the fort, which was flatly refused. A good deal of skirmishing took place on both sides of the river.

The Federal troops destroyed the terryhouses on the north side of the river, where the fight occurred between a small force under Lieutenant Brown and the rebels, in which four or five of the latter were killed and a number wounded. Several of Brown's men were wounded, one

On Friday all further attempts to re duce the place were abandoned. Louisville-One hundred and two federal prisoners reached Richmond yesterday afternoon. They were taken by Floyd near Gauly bridge, last week. About two

hundred federal prisoners are now there.

Item in Journal of Sept. 6.] Permit a man, who descended from a Virginia family (perhaps No. 2), to give a few well authenticated historical facts as to origin of the title of Virginia. First families the year 1620 the King transported to America one hundred idle and dissolute men. These were the first convicts transported to America. The same year ninety girls were transported to America, and the following year sixty The first lot were sold for one hundred pounds of tobacco per head. In August 1620 the Dutch sold to these first families of Virginia twenty negroes. The men were the first convicts transported to the colonies; the women were the first poor girls transported to America. and the negroes were the first slaves in any of the colonies. So, when you hear a person talking of being an F. F. V. you may point him to the noble and illustrious

September 6, 1862. Washington-Everything in the military line is working well, and a feeling of secur-

origin of the dignified and august family.

ity every where prevails. Webster, from Alexandria, arrived here this morning with 1,600 sick and wounded on board. About 200 sick soldiers arrived

here this morning from Washington. New York,-A detachment of Dodge's New York Mounted Rifles was dispatched on a scout on Monday, under the command of Major Wheeler. The party proceeded about thirty-five miles from Sufoik, Va., and when about twelve miles west of South Mills they came across a company of rebels on their way towards Richmond, Va. Major Wheeler made such a disposition of his forces that he succeeded in capturing the whole command, consisting of two commissioned officers and 111 privates, together with twenty-eight wagons and carts. The rebel company had gathered up along the route thirty-eight negroes, who were tied and destined for Richmond. The rebel prisoners were conscripts, and were intended to fill up old regiments.

September 6, 1863. Cincinnati - General Batlor entered Knoxville on the 4th inst. No particulars.

Fortress Monroe-Steamer Oleander just arrived from off Charleston. She reports Sumter perfectly demolished, but the robel flag was still floating. General Gilmore dug out and captured seventy-five men from the rifle pits in front of Fort Wagner. Editorial-"At last we have the cheering news that Burnside has entered Knoxville with his army, and that East Tennessee is free, never again, we trust, to be polluted

by a rebel force." September 6, 1864. The Nashville Union says the Tennessee State convention assembed at the capital yesterday and elected Samuel P. Milligan president. After passing resolutions the

convention adjourned. Three thousand rebel cavalry under Williams and Robertson, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by General Milroy, near Marfreesboro, on Saturday morning. Brisk fighting all day.

Wheeler's main force was, on Sunday, six miles southwest of Columbia. Williams's detachment is reported to have joined him. Reusseau is pursuing closely. The Nashville Times says a dispatch received this morning reports Rousseau pur-

suing Wheeler south of Dutch river. In a charge upon the rebels who had dismounted to fight, we captured 500 horses. In the late fight before Atlanta the rebels lost 3,000 killed and wounded, 3,000 prisoners, including a brigadier general, ten guns, and a large amount of camp equipage. Our loss trifling. The rebels are retreating in

represents Sherman pushing rapidly southward of Atlanta.

Conscripted North Carolinians now here say the condition of that State is terrible. The conscripting guard and citizens shoot each other daily. They think the rebel home guard will be bush whacked out of existence soon. [Official War Bulletin.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 6, 1864. To Major-General Dix-A dispatch from General Grant, just received, gives a statement from the Richmond Examiner of this morning that John Morgan was surprised and killed, and his staff captured at Greenville, Tenn., yesterday. An unofficial dispatch, received by this department, this morning, from Lexington, states that Generai Gillen had officially reported the aurprise and defeat of Morgan, at Greenville, lenn., that John Morgan was killed and his staff captured, from eighty to one hundred rebels killed, seventy prisoners taken, and one gun captured. This report being confirmed by the Richmond Examiner, there is no room to don't its truth. In bonor of the capture of Atlanta. Gen. Grant yesterday ordered a salute to be fired with shotted gans, from every battery

bearing on the enemy. Nothing has been received by the department from Atlanta since the 4th inst., nor anything south of Nashville, on account of the derangement of the telegraph by the prevailing storms. No movements of importance have taken

place in the Shenandoah valley. E. M. STANTON. Nashville - Rosseau telegraphs that Wheeler's force was across Duck river and had found Roddy and were retreating toward Florence, Sunday night. General Kelly reported mortally wounded

at Franklin yesterday.

General Crook last night was attacked by the enemy, but repulsed him, taking one hundred prisoners.

POLICE WERE BUSY.

Crooks Gathered In from All Parts of the City During Yesterday's Parade.

The order which has been general for the past week, to arrest every man who made a suspicious "turn," was carried out, and by 6 o'clock last night central police station was teeming with a mopolitan crowd of choice sharpers. The more thoughtful of the crowd came down town prepared for pickpockets, and either left their purses at home or secured them on their persons. One lady, whose husband occupies a responsible position in the police department, was standing at the corner of Alabama and Washington streets with her little daughter viewing the parade. She felt a pull at her dress, and her child called her attention to the fact that a man was looking for her pocket. The lady turned about and faced the young fellow. With a laugh

she said: "Young man, I could have saved you this trouble; I came down to-day without a pocket, exceeding the abashed thief disappeared in the crowd. Seven known sharpers hailing from Cleveland attempted to work a wholesale raid on pookets at the Bates House corner during the parade. Detectives Case and Ranger arrested three of the gang, who gave the names of C. E. and J. A. Trotz and Frank Woodley. The same officers a few minutes later caught two crooks, a white man and negro, in the act of picking the pocket of a veteran who stood in front of the Model. They were Ben Sampson and Walter Fisher. Both were looked up. Ed. Lockwood was gathered in for a boid attempt to work the "ekin game" on susceptible veterans. He was stationed on the corner of Illinois and Washingtonstreets engaged in directing the old fellows to a place where they could realize large sums of cash. Detective Splan and Patrolman Thorn sent in George Clark and Tom Taylor on the charge of loitering. At Central Station the prisoners pleaded that they were all right, and badn't a cent in the world. Both were searched to the hide, and several hundred dollars found hidden away in the most singular locations.

### PRIVATE DALZELL.

He Praises the City, Is in Favor of Hurst, and Against Hoke Smith.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The great parade of to-day over, it is not too much for me to say, take it all in all the perfection of every detail of the encampment, so far, the universal decoration of the city, exceeds everything of the sort our history. The spirit of it was grand. The air fairly beamed and glowed all day long with patriotic fervor such as I never saw before. Indianapolis had a great task before her when she followed the shining footsteps of Detroit, Boston and Washington, but she has surpassed them all in the universality of decoration, open-hearted welcome given us, and in the truly Fortress Monroe-The steamer Daniel patriotic spirit which filled the atmosphere of your city to-day. It was a red-letter day for this grand city. This over, the great crowd dispersing to tell the wondrous story in all quarters of the Nation, and so spread the fame of Indianapolis, now but two questions remain to settle, and then off we go to our homes, breathing blessings on this patriotic city. First in order is the election of commander-in-chief to follow the admirable Weissert, and this we shall quickly accomplish by selecting Hurst, of Ohio. This done, one thing more and then adieu. We must not adjourn until we set the seal of our condemnation upon the bostile action the Secretary of the luterior in annuling the pension act of 1890. Ten thousand comrades at home, deprived already of their pensions by this unrighteons raling, expect, yea more, demand that the encampment, speaking for them and their 1,200,000 living comrades and the widows of our holy dead, shall not hesitate or mince words, but speak right out in clear, strong words condemning a ruling that not only violates law and invalidates existing contracts, but shocks the patriotic ense of the whole country. But let it be done calmly, considerately. Let no invective or abuse mar the symmetry of the resolution or detract from its force in any way. It can be done, and should be done, with judicial calmness, for it is purely a legal question, but no one who reads it should be left in doubt its scope and meaning. need not, indeed should not, be couched in language of circumlocation or rhetorical flourish, but in one clear, strong, ringing sentence, condemning Hoke Smith's rulings on the pension question, and there stop and swait the verdict of the country. PRIVATE DALZELL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 5.

Attractions at the Theaters, The city theaters are all doing a good business and providing excellent attractions. No more amusing performance of farce-comedy has been seen here than that of "A Parlor Match." There will be a special matines this afternoon and performances during the remainder of the week. At English's Hanlon's glittering "Superba" is packing the theater at each performance, It is a beautiful spectacle, unique and entertaining. There will be matinees to-morrow and Saturday.

A Brother of John Brown, In the Ohio column was George W Brown, a brother of the original John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame. Mr. Brown served three years in the First Michigan Light Artillery. He is seventy-seven years

of age, and the oldest man in Noble Post,

How Long?

No. 411, of Colvin, O.

"I'd give the whole world for that little hand," he said tenderly in the moonlight, as he gazed fondly on the aforesaid mem-"And you could have it for half that," she marmured.

He gasped for very joy.

RECORD SMASHED

Effie Powers, a Three-Year-Old Pacer, Did the Trick Yesterday.

Opening Day of the Indianapolis Fall Trotting Meeting Furnished Two Very Good Races.

The opening day of the Indianapolis Driving Club was favored with an excellent track, faultless weather, and an attendance of about fifteen hundred. It was 2:30 o'clock when starting judge A. W. McElroy rang the bell for horses in the 2:26 trotting class. There were fourteen original entries, and out of that number nine responded to the call, as follows: Billy Batchelor, at the pole, and General Cass, Civiltine, Tony Boy, Lee Simmons, Investigator, Maud F. Wilkes and Anna B positions in the order named. In the pools Gen. Cass was a strong favorite, with Wilkes well supported as see ond choice. The word was given or the fourth score to an even start. Cass soon after passing the wire went up and fell to rear. Tony Boy rushed to the front led by three lengths from Billy Batchelor at the quarter, when he made a break, and Batchelor assumed the lead by a half dozen

lengths, which he maintained throughout

the mile. The finish was a straggling one, all the horses being strung out from the wire to the distance. Time, 2:214. In the second heat Gen. Cass was on his good behavior, and after the first quarter, where he passed Billy Batchelor, the heat was conceded to him. The fight for second position, between Wilkes and Batchelor was a desperate one, both horses finishing on a break. Batchelor, however, finished a neck ahead of Wilkes, and was accorded second place. Time, 2:184. In the third heat General Cars attempted to climb to the clouds, and before his driver could settle him to his gast he was hopelessly in the rear. Batchelor and took up the fight, and a bitter one between the two throughout the mile. Wilkes seemed to have a little more foot, as well as stamins, and won the beat from Batchelor by a length, in 2:17. In this heat Civiltine was distanced. In the fourth heat Annie B, that had been trotting in sixth and seventh positions was drawn. As in the second heat, General Cass acted very nicely, and, after the quarter was passed, he had things his own way, and won the heat with apparent case in 2:184. In the fifth heat Tony Boy, with the consent of the judges, was drawn. General Cass assumed the lead at the quarter, followed by Batchelor, length in the reur. At the half the positions were unchanged, and it was chips to shining dollars that the race would go to Cass, as he seemed to be going easy, and possessed with an abundance of speed. Wilkes, the long-gaited bay gelding that won the third heat, began to move up at the three-quarters, and when at the head of the stretch challenged the leader. The pace down the stretch was a merry one, and, to the surprise of every one. and with no apparent cause, Cass went to a break at the distance stand, and was passed by Wilkes, who won the heat in 2:184. Under the rules only those horses winning a heat in five were sent to the barn, which left only three horses to contest for the sixth heat. The three horses went away on even terms. At the first turn Wilkes made a break and fell to the rear three or four lengths, which left Cass to win the heat in 2:20%. Summary: 2:26 trot; purse, \$1,000,

General Cass, g. s., Dauntless Billy Batchelor, br. g., Buckeye Investigator, b. s., (Hukil) .....2 Maud F., b. m., Tray Hugo (Gim-Lee simmons, b. s., Simmons (Wills & Garnet) ..... 5 Tony Boy, ch. s., C. F. Clay (Hudson).....8 Anna B., b. m., Dietator V (Steve 

The second race was for the 2:25 pacers for a purse of \$1,000. Amy R. drew the pole; Russel B. second, and Gray Dan, Effie Powers, Beile J., and Bessie Polk positions in the order named. An excellent start was had on the second score, all the horses going strong and steady and on their gaits. The heat was void of interest, except that furnished by the nice work of the three-year-olds, Russell B., son of Allie Russell, and Effic Powers, a daughter of Anderson Wilkes. At the first turn Russell B. secured the and paced the mile with Powers at his wheel. Time. The second heat proved to be one of the most exciting ever witnessed on the Indianapolis track. Little did the people think that in this heat a world's record would be beaten, but such was the case. As in the first heat the two three-year-olds, Russell B. and Effic forged to the front, and as a team went to the quarter in 38 seconds, to the half in 1:05%, to the three- officials balloted for stood at quarters in 1:39, and the mile in 2:12% which stands as the fastest race record for a three-year-old pacer. Through mile both youngsters the went neck-and-neck, and at the finish no more than three feet separated the line. Efte Powers is a bay filly, bred by Brenneman Brothers, of Decatur, Ill., and was sired by their great young horse, Anderson Wilkes, 2:2214, son of Onward; dam Regalia, by Jay Gould, 2:21 4; grand dam by Strathmore: great grand dam by Downing's Boy Messenger. Russell B was bred by the Paton Farm at St. Louis, Mo., and was sired by Allie Russell, 2:2112, son of Mambrine Russell, and out of the dam of Wilton, 2:1034, by Hambletonian 10. As a twoyear-old he took a record of 2:25 ver the half mile track at Franklin, O. The third heat went to Effic Powers in a jog in 2:17, with Bessie B. two or three lengths back. In the fourth heat Effic Powers went to the quarter in thirty-three seconds, with Russell B. about a length behind. At the half in 1:07th, Powers led by two lengths, which was increased to four or five at the three-quarters. From this point to the wire Efne was driven easily. and won the heat and race by two lengths in 2:16%. In this heat Gray Dan was distancod. Summary: Effic Powers, b. f., (3), by Anderson Wilkes, (Houston).

Russell B., b. c., (3), by Allie Russell, Bessie Polk, b. m., by Jim Monroe Amy L., b. m., by Blufton L., (Grimes) 5 5 Gray Daw, g. g., by Rex. (Humphrey).3 4 5die Belle J., b. m., by Brooks, (Jones).....Dis. Time-2:184, 2:124, 2:17, 2:164.

A Word to Wise Maidens.

Here is a crumb of comfort for those whose wardrobe is limited to a few becoming gowns only. A nice young bachelor confided the following comments to his peighbor at dinner the other evening: " do like a woman who sticks to one or two becoming dresses. She and her dress then become identified with each other, and one gets a distinct idea of a girl in one's mind. But if she is one day in bine and another in yellow and the next in red the individuality of the wearer is quite subservient to that of the gown, and it is just like looking at so many fashion plates or a kaleidoscope."

Paid in His Own Coin. Detroit Free Press

He was a Detroiter at the world's fair, and he wanted some cigars. "I wenty-cent piece," said the lordly "What? "Your Canadian money don't go here, explained the cashier patronizingly.

"Indeed?' Well, take it out of this tendollar bill." He got back nine ellver dollars. "Here," said the Detroiter, "I don't want any sixty-five cent pieces; give me bills." The cashier stared, then gasped, and

when he came to, acknowledged it was his Price of a Calamity Howler, Kansas City Journal.

# Battle of the Ballots

Votes Cast for the Beautiful Banner and the Elegant Service of Silver.

The Gallant Heroes of the G. A. R. and Their Sisters of

the W. R. C.

No event connected with the Encampment of the G. A. R. has been of such interest to visitors as the contest for the \$400 banner at H. P. Wasson & Co.'s.

This has had increased interest to the Woman's Relief Corps, who, while having a candidate of their own, are also mindful of the banner.

The gallant heroes of 1861. 1865 are no less gallant in peace, and have cast their ballots in great numbers for the candidates of the W. R. C.

The afternoon papers yesterday gave an account of the balloting for both banner and silver service up to 10 a. m., Tuesday.

We closed our doors at 11 a. m. yesterday, and many rapid changes were made in that hour.

At 10 a. m. Major Robert Anderson Post, of Indianapolis, led all others in the banner contest. At 11 a. m. it had dropped to fourth place, with 64,000 votes cast.

At 11 a. m. yesterday the relative standing of the posts in the contest for the banner was in the order here named:

1. WILLIAMS POST, No. 78, Muncie.

2. WADSWORTH POST, No. 127, Franklin. 3. GEO. H. THOMAS POST, No.

17, Indianapolis. 4. MAJ. ROBT. ANDERSON POST, No. 369, Indianapolis.

5. GEO. H. CHAPMAN POST, No. 209, Indianapolis. 6. MORTON POST, No. 1, Terre

Haute. 7. STONE RIVER POST, No. 65, Frankfort. 8. McPHERSON POST, No. -7,

Crawfordsville. 9. MAJ. MAY POST, No. 244, Anderson. 10. GREENCASTLE POST, No. 11.

Greencastle. 11. FAIRBANKS POST, No. 17,

12. OLD GUARD POST, No. 23. Dayton. 13. FRANK P. BLAIR POST, No.

21, St. Louis. 14. E. F. NOYES POST, No. 318, Cincinnati.

15. U. S. GRANT POST, No. 28, Chicago.

In the balloting for the Women Relief Corps presidents (the silver service) the 11 a. m., yesterday, as follows: INDIANA-Julia S. Conklin.

ILLINOIS-Emma R. Wallace. OHIO-Caroline W. Waddell. MISSOURI-Emily S. Parker. CHAIRMAN OF RELIEF CORPS-Flora Wulsehner.

MASSACHUSETTS - Emily L. MICHIGAN-Allaseber M. Bliss. PENNSYLVANIA - Charlotte J. Cummings.

In addition to the foregoing, votes were cast for State department officials without names, in which we find the States of Maryland, Kentucky, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, New Hampshire, Kansas, Maine and Rhode Island.

The ladies of the W. R. C. are requested to be represented to-day by at least one lady from each State department.

Bulletins will be displayed to-day every hour after 11 a. m., announcing the ballot as it proceeds for the G. A. R. banner and the Relief Corps silver service.

Cour Fall Opening occurs to-day, in new styles of Dress Goods, Silks, Cloaks and Millinery.

We also display the newest fads in Kid Gloves. Come and visit the store and see the magnificent G. A. R. banner to be voted to some fortunate post, and the elegant silver service to be voted to some official of the W. R. C.

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